

GOOD SEWERAGE

Expert Hering Has Finished His Labors.

WATER FILTRATION IN NUUANU

System May Be Adopted at Small Expense.

Sewage May Be Disposed of Without Trouble—Full Report to Come.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Redolph Hering, consulting engineer and expert, who came here a month ago at the request of the Government to investigate the possibilities of a sewerage system in Honolulu, has finished his preliminary work, and will leave for his home in New York City on the Australia tomorrow.

During Mr. Hering's visit he has made a thorough investigation of the conditions existing here, and he hopes to be ready to report the result of his investigations within the next five months.

Asked regarding his work here, Mr. Hering said:

"Of course, you will not ask me for details, because they are not ready, and I do not think I could give them if they were. My obligation is to the Government, and the report must be made to it. I will say this, however, that I have most thoroughly investigated the matter of securing a supply of pure water. My investigations in this respect have been with a view to filtering the water of Nuuanu stream and letting it be utilized by the residents on the higher levels. I have found that it can be done, unquestionably, the only thing to settle now is the system. Whether it shall be one or another. On my return I will have a chemical analysis made of the sand found in different localities. When this is complete I can tell what each will do. I will also calculate on mechanical filters, because I do not want to decide for the Government without submitting all the plans. I can recommend one plan which I may consider the best, but if I do that some one may say they have heard of another they think is better."

"When the Government has a detailed account of each of the many filtering systems, and my report shows what each will do, they can decide which to adopt."

"You say, Mr. Hering, that the filtered water would be used only by persons residing on the higher levels, like Nuuanu or Punchbowl. Upon what would the people down here, nearer earth depend?"

"On the artesian supply, which, by the way, is excellent, and does not require filtering. There is no necessity for it, and the expense would probably reach \$10 a million gallons. I do not consider it necessary for the householders to filter artesian water; certainly none of the artesian water I have been drinking. I am satisfied a plan can be adopted that will give the citizens water as near perfectly pure as can be found anywhere, and the expense will not be great. I understand the Government owns a quantity of land in the neighborhood of the Nuuanu reservoir. This will be surveyed, and I will select a place for the filter beds to be placed."

"About the sewerage question. Have you finished your investigations in this respect?"

"All that can be done here has been attended to. That you will remember, was the subject. I was asked to come here and look into the matter of filtration of water was added afterward, and I have accomplished both in the time I allowed myself for one. I have gone over the ground, examined the surveys and have decided that the system can be put in operation satisfactorily. The matter of purifying the sewage has, perhaps, been the most bothersome question. It can be done in several ways—one by pouring chemicals into it and reducing some of the matter in that way. If sewage can be in a degree be purified, it reduces the dangers of contagion to a considerable extent. Yes! I have gone carefully into the subject of disposing of the sewage, and I find it can be done without any greater trouble than the building of a pumping plant and forcing it through pipes."

"A plant of this kind would be necessary, because there is not sufficient fall here to carry it away. By pumping it could be forced almost any distance. I have made two trips out on the bay and studied the currents—a most important feature where sewage is deposited in the sea. I find that the matter would be so scattered that no one would ever know that the sewage was being deposited anywhere in the vicinity."

"But the effect upon the fish, Mr. Hering. You are, no doubt, aware that it is the staple diet of the Hawaiians?"

"It will not affect the fish in any way, nor the people, unless they eat the entrails. I am told that Hawaiians are fond of raw fish, but they do not eat the stomach, consequently, they would not be injured. If you had oysters growing in the immediate vicinity they would be affected by it. We have had instances in the States where typhoid fever has been contracted by persons who enjoy eating oysters."

"They are dirty enough at any time when eaten fresh from the shell, and I am surprised that people do not use more care in preparing them. The shell of an oyster should be washed before the bivalve is taken out, and it would

better if the oyster was washed before it is eaten. The mud which sticks to the shell is a very unhealthy thing, and should not be taken into the stomach."

Mr. Hering evinced great surprise when told that oysters grow in these waters, but not nearer Honolulu than Pearl City. He gave it as opinion that they were perfectly safe from contamination at that distance.

"In my contract with your Government," continued Mr. Hering, "I am to furnish plans and specifications within five months after I leave here, but I hope to do it in less time than that. I cannot say now just what the capacity of the pumps will be or, indeed, the size of the plant, but I believe it would require a smaller plant than the one in use at the pumping station."

"And how long will it take to complete the work, once it begins?"

"Readily in a season—but, come to think, you don't have seasons here, as we have them in New York. I should say, then, that it could be finished in six months. It would depend entirely upon the class of labor that would be employed."

"Well, the people in this section of the world do not go much on rapid transit, Mr. Hering, and it is probable that most of the excavating would be done by prison labor."

"In that case, it would be slow and it might take a year. I could have it done anywhere in the States in half the time. It would depend somewhat upon how it is to be paid for. If the Government has the money it could be done more promptly than if you have to wait. In my report, I will mention the various ways I know of for paying for the system. It might be by a general tax, as in the water department, or by a tax per lineal foot, with exceptions for corner lots, where the owners wanted connection only on one street, by a tax per square foot of property or by a combination of lineal or square feet. I would favor, I think, the plan adopted in charging for water. The owner who has the largest opening into the main should be taxed higher than he who has the smallest connection, because he uses more water, and consequently has more sewage. These plans will all be suggested in my report, and they can be discussed by the officials of the Government."

"During your visit to Hawaii, Mr. Hering, did you notice the Hilo wharf particularly?"

"Yes, and I have given it considerable thought. A wharf at that point, I understand, is a rather vexatious subject. The people want it, I have no doubt, but my advice to them is to go slow. It is a very easy matter to spend \$50,000 or \$50,000 on a work of this kind and find at the end that the money has been wasted. The Hilo wharf project should be placed in the hands of one of the Government's competent engineers and let him devote plenty of time to the study of currents. A wharf might be built there that would change the conditions so that what is now a deep harbor would become a sand spit. There is much to be considered in a work of this kind, and the details should be gone carefully into before the money is spent. When this has been attended to, and it is found where the currents will affect the wharf the least, there let it be built and Hilo will have a wharf and a harbor that will be a credit to the place."

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"Writing about it she says: 'It was in the summer of 1888, not long after the death of my husband. I had been used to keeping an oil lamp burning in my room for convenience during the night. One night I accidentally overturned the lamp, and a blaze kindled in an instant. Terrified half out of my wits I sprang from bed, seized the burning articles and ran downstairs with them just in time to prevent further disaster. Happily for me I escaped with slight burns, but not from consequences of another kind."

"The fright and shock quite prostrated me. Do what I would, after the danger was all over, I was unable to banish the subject from my thoughts. My nerves seemed completely unbalanced and I rapidly grew feeble, excitable, and debilitated. My appetite failed, and I had no relish for my ordinary food. There was a bad taste in my mouth, headache, distress after eating, loss of flesh and ambition, with a disposition to worry and fret over things which, when I was well, had no influence with me whatever. I sought to build up my strength with beef tea and other nutritious and digestible forms of diet, without success."

"The doctors whom I consulted said I was suffering from nervous debility and weakness. They gave me prescriptions, which the chemist made up for me; but they had no effect, and what I suffered I have no words to tell you. My health appeared to have been all broken up suddenly, as a railway train goes to pieces in a collision. Month after month I struggled with this strange ailment, but could find no remedy to relieve me. Not until January, 1887, did I see my way out of the trouble which followed my adventure of that fearful night."

"At that time (January, 1887) I chanced to come upon a little book about Mother Seigel's Syrup, as a cure for indigestion and dyspepsia and the complaints attending it. Letters that were printed in that book from others who had been cured by this remedy, gave me confidence, and I got a bottle from Mr. J. H. Brown, patent medicine dealer, 15, High Street, Margate. After taking it I felt decidedly better. I could eat and digest needed food; my nerves were more under control, and I got better sleep and rest. I will merely add that, feeling sure that

Mother Seigel's Syrup was helping me, I continued to take it, and eventually recovered my health. For this I thank Mother Seigel's Syrup; and if you think so singular an experience as mine would be of interest or use to any one, you may have my consent to publish it. (Signed) (Mrs.) C. L. Filmer, Thonet Cottage, Draper's Road, Margate, July 24th, 1887."

Now I invite the reader's attention to a double fact: First (as is daily shown in these articles), that indigestion will disorder and disease the nervous system; and (second) that a violent shock to the nervous system will produce indigestion of a profound and intractable type. The latter fact is illustrated by the case we are now considering. There is no space here to treat of it at length. Let it suffice for the present that, either way the remedy must be addressed to the digestion—not to the nerves. No competent physician treats a so-called "nervous" disease as a nervous disease. He seeks for the location of the evil force, which is commonly the stomach; corrects that if he can, and leaves the nerves to right themselves as they always do. This is what Mother Seigel's Syrup did for Mrs. Filmer, and will do for you, in case (which Providence forbid) you are ever overthrown in like manner.

Death of Miss Kaliko. Miss Ernestina Kaliko died late Monday evening at the residence of her aunt, Grace Koali, Emma street, after a lingering illness. She was only 17 years of age, and for a long time was a pupil at St. Andrew's primary.

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Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 18, 1884.

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